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BULLETIN

OF THE

Medical Library Association

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July 1917—April 1918

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N. S. Vol. 7, No. 1. July, 1917.

BULLETIN

OF THE

Medical Library Association

QUARTERLY

THE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

LEWIS H. TAYLOR, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

In these stirring days of preparation we hear much of units, medical units for the war, Red Cross Units, hospital units, etc.

In organization of the medical profession, the proper medical unit is the County Medical Society. In our larger cities there may be many other societies to meet the needs, or seeming needs, of specialists; too often there are too many that by their rivalries and possible jealousies, serve rather to divide than to unite the profession; but the real essential unit, the starting point of our organization of the whole medical profession is the County Medical Society. And it is important, especially in our smaller cities, that this should be the one organization to bring together in harmonious working order the medical men and women of the county.

One of the strongest ties for binding together the medical men of a county is the formation and development of a medical library, and it seemed to me it might be well to call your attention again to the helpful work which this Association has already done in this line and the still greater work which it may do in the future.

The most of you are no doubt connected with large libraries in large cities or in college towns, and the great need of our smaller societies may not especially appeal to you.

Someone has said: "The great consulting room of a wise man is a library," and the establishment of these consulting rooms throughout the country is a work that might well engage our serious attention.

Of its value I need say nothing. The time for such discussion has passed; but as to the methods of founding such and the way of carrying on the good work and how we can be helpful are questions that might be worthy of consideration.

In larger cities the question is fairly easily solved, and in smaller ones it is not so difficult as at first blush it might seem. Every well organized medical society should have its own regular place of meeting that in a measure is permanent, even though it be in rented quarters, and the establishment of a medical library will act as one of the strongest stimulants toward securing permanent quarters.

There must be some organization to secure and manage a medical library and I believe the proper organization for such a purpose is the County Medical Society. This implies at least the union of all eligible members of the profession and in union there is strength. In many

Read at the Annual Meeting of the Medical Library Association, New York, June 4, 1917

cities with well organized public libraries, the medical library is often made a part of the general library, given a corner or a few alcoves here or there, and possibly grudgingly at that.

This seems best sometimes for economic reasons and in some places it seems the only thing to do; but I do not believe it is the best way to manage a medical library. I believe it should be a separate affair entirely, managed and supported by medical men and, if possible, housed in a separate building from the general library, which should also be the meeting place for the society and the center of its life and activities. Under such conditions, the medical profession will take greater interest in supporting and developing the library that is peculiarly and essentially its own. I should be glad to know the opinion of those whose libraries are connected with general libraries as to the interest taken by the medical men in supporting such libraries.

In our sparsely settled districts the task of establishing a library seems a large one, and the dreaded expense of such an undertaking seems to make it prohibitive. And yet if we could only collect annually the material that goes to waste and preserve it by binding and housing, we would save a priceless treasure for the coming generations of medical men.

I have had occasion to advise a few communities on this subject and have always given the advice that was given me a number of years ago by one who is here present today, *i. e.* collect everything that you can get of medical literature and the gathering of it together as it increases in size will necessitate a larger place for its preservation. What is necessary to bring about this result?

1. Every county society should appoint a library committee to secure from each member:

    1. The gift of books for permanent use or exchange with other libraries.
    2. The loan of such books as he could spare and yet might not at first feel inclined to give outright.
    3. The gift of current periodicals for the use of the reading room.

With this as a starting point, the nucleus of a library is established.

This committee need not be a large one, but it should be composed of enthusiastic members who thoroughly believe in libraries, who are untiring and unselfish in their devotion to their work and who will not be discouraged by the indifference or half-heartedness of others. Let the library be first a gift library. Many men are perfectly willing to give or loan their books and bound journals to a library to which they themselves can have access and where they may see their

old friends again, for every genuine medical man regards his books as his friends.

Again, many not quite willing to part with their books outright, will be willing, if asked, to loan them to the medical library with the privilege of recalling them if they see fit. But books so deposited are rarely recalled and soon become the permanent possession of the library.

The gift of current periodicals is another source of great help. In a community of fifty doctors there is no reason why there should not be from thirty to forty journals provided for the reading room. Every doctor has at least one or two journals or he is a doctor not worth considering; many have a half dozen or more. These, when read by the owner, could be donated to the reading room for the improvement of others and at the end of the year they should be bound at the expense of the society, and placed upon the shelves for future reference. The accumulating these bound periodicals and filling out the files so far as possible is the legitimate and chief work of a medical library. The transactions of one's State Society and of various other scientific bodies form another source from which great benefit may flow to the young and growing library.

2. There must be some source of revenue to meet the growing needs of the library, Nothing of value can be had in this world without expense. The poet has well said:

> "'Tis Heaven alone that is given away,
> 'Tis only God may be had for the asking."

There must necessarily be some expense connected with a library if it is to be of any value, and this expense should be met by the annual dues of the members.

In the county society with which I am most familiar, the annual dues were originally two dollars, later they were increased to five dollars and still later to ten dollars, and it is a significant fact that there were more lapses of membership for non-payment of dues at two dollars per year, than at five; and more at five dollars, than at ten. In other words, that which we pay for, we appreciate the more and with the establishment of a library and reading room, the members naturally feel that they are getting something in return for their money. A portion of this fund should be used every year for the binding of the periodicals that have accumulated during the year. The placing of these on the shelves for reference and the gathering together of such books as could be available would be a strong incentive to the membership to do more, and each year would see a steady growth without great expense. Such has been our experience.

Of course, some new books must be bought each year. And

with growth, added expense will occur, but for the early days of the library each member could be provided with a key to the building, making it accessible to him for reference at all times. But the library should be open a portion of each day at least, with an attendant trained to assist members in finding what is needed in the mass collected, for it is a mass unless someone is prepared to make it accessible, or suitable indexes are at hand.

And here I forsee a difficulty in the future. It is becoming more and more difficult to get the old volumes of the Index Catalog of the Surgeon General's Office and of the Index Medicus. Unfortunate indeed is the Medical Library that does not possess these valuable helps. The cumulative Index of the American Medical Association and various guides to special current medical literature are very helpful and supply in a measure the lack of the others.

I believe the possession of a medical library is one of the strongest stimulants in fostering a spirit unity and helpfulness in the members, and with this unity in working for the common good they are much more apt to forget their individual differences.

Dr. Jamieson Hurry, of England, says: "The provision of a library is one of the chief functions of a medical society and no effort should be spared in raising the efficiency to the highest level. Constant association with the best books greatly enhances the standard of practice and forms the best antidote to 'rule of thumb' methods."

3. Now what can we do to help on the good cause? The Medical Library Association has been exceedingly helpful in distributing through its Exchange duplicates to various libraries, but every library still has many duplicates which it does not want and which somebody else does want, and each should be glad to exchange with others. But if we exchange only on the basis of value received, we will fail of what should be the real purpose of our Exchange. Our first effort is to help our larger libraries to fill out their wants and this is correct, but there still remain many books and periodicals that the larger libraries do not want and which might be useful to others. I would favor the clearing out at the end of the year all duplicates on hand not applied for by existing libraries, and the giving them away to smaller libraries throughout the country. Secondly, we should encourage by word and pen the establishment of libraries in every county medical society, and induce these libraries for their own good to become members of this Association that they may have the benefit of our Library Exchange. I fancy I hear the Secretary and Treasurer say: "Why this is what we are doing and have been doing." Well, do it still more and keep everlastingly at it, and make all the rest of us do the same!

THE COLLECTION OF MEDICAL MEDALS IN THE ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AT WASHINGTON, WITH NOTES ON NUMISMATIC METHODS.

By ALBERT ALLEMANN, M. D.

Assistant Librarian, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C.

A collection of medical medals has considerable medico-historical and general artistic value and is an ornament to any medical library. The Army Medical Museum at Washington possesses one of the finest and most complete collection of medical medals in this country. I have lately been put in charge of it and as it has never been described anywhere, I want to make a few remarks concerning it.

Soon after Col. Billings began to collect books for the Surgeon General's Library, a number of medical medals were presented to it by various physicians. As the number of medals increased Col. Billings thought it best to make as complete a collection as possible and during the 25 years he worked in the Library he constantly bought medals from numismatic dealers in this country and in Europe. As Billings was also in charge of the Medical Museum, both the Library and the Museum being in the same building, he considered the Museum Hall the proper place for exhibiting the medals and they are still there. After Billings left the Library in 1895, his successors continued to buy medals occasionally.

The collection now numbers well over 3000 pieces which were practically all acquired by Billings. There are some ancient Greek and Roman medals, especially of Æsculapius but they are not numerous. By far the larger number belong to the last three centuries. The great majority of medical medals are, of course, struck in honor of distinguished physicians and men of science and of these the collection at Washington has a very fine selection. An interesting series are the jetons of the old French Academy of Medicine extending from 1638 to 1793, when the Academy was abolished by the Revolutionary government of France. In those days it was the custom of the Paris Medical Faculty to strike silver jetons at every election of a new dean which took place every two years. Of these silver jetons, which are now very rare, the Army Medical Museum possesses 96 pieces. Of great artistic value are the medals of distinguished members of the modern Faculty of Medicine of Paris. In beauty of design and delicacy of execution they are unexcelled; but

Read at the Annual Meeting of the Medical Library Association, New York, June 4, 1917.

they are also very expensive, the prices ranging from five to twenty dollars a piece. Quite a number of medals have been struck by medical schools, medical societies, congresses and hospitals. Of interest are also the pest and cholera medals and other medals commemorating the great epidemics and famines of the earlier centuries. The touch pieces of the kings of England for the supposed cure of the King's Evil are also represented by a complete series in the Washington collection. It is thus seen that medical medals form documents of considerable importance for the history of medicine.

It is, perhaps, well to give here a few numismatic definitions.* A medal is a piece of metal having no place in the currency of a country. It commemorates some event or person. A jeton is a medal whose imprint is flat like that of a coin and is usually not larger than our half-dollar piece.

A medal is usually measured by inches and a fraction of an inch. The metric measure in millimeters is, however, the most suitable. If the medal is round the diameter is measured, if rectangular both dimensions are given. The two sides of a medal are called the obverse and the reverse. The obverse is that side which bears the more important device or inscription. Most frequently it shows the bust or head of the person in whose honor it was struck. The exergue is that part of the reverse which is below the main device, but the word is frequently used also for the same portion of the field of the obverse. The legend is the inscription running along the margin of the medal.

The following is an example of a card describing a medal:

No. 412. Harvey, William. (1578-1657)

Obverse. Bust to right by Binfield. Legend: Gulielmus Harvey.

Reverse. Inscription: Natus Folkstonii | in Cantio An. | MDCLVIII | Obiit | Londini | An. MDCLVII.

Series numismatica universalis virorum illustrorum MDCCCXXIII.

Bronze. Size 36.

It is, of course impossible for every medical library to have a large collection of medals, as many of them are now rare and expensive but a very large number can be had at quite reasonable prices. Goethe, in his autobiography, advised lovers of paintings to buy the pictures of their own day instead of old masters, because they were cheaper and would become in time rare and valuable. This is also true of collecting medals. Every medical library ought to possess at least

*These definitions are chiefly taken from the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

the medals pertaining to American physicians and men of science. Frequently physicians will donate medals in their possession if they know that a library has a collection.

The simplest way of exhibiting these medals is to place them with their number in ordinary glass cases. But in order to render both sides of the medals visible it is preferable to place them in a frame between two glass panes the medals being held in position by a wooden framework. By letting the frames swing on hinges from a stand placed against the wall the obverse as well as the reverse is kept visible. If the collection is large, only the finest pieces can thus be exhibited, the others have to be placed in glass cases or in specially arranged drawers the place of each medal bearing its number.

At the same time a card record should be kept. Two cards are written for each medal, both exactly alike. One forms the accession card with the accession number. The other may be called the author card bearing the same number as the accession card. The author cards are arranged in alphabetical order, the number indicating where each medal can at once be found.

MINUTES OF THE 20th ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT NEW YORK, JUNE 4, 5, 6, 1917.

Monday, June 4.

The 20th annual meeting of the Medical Library Association was called to order in the Council Room of the New York Academy of Medicine on June 4, 1917. The President, Dr. Lewis H. Taylor, called the meeting to order at 10.30 A. M., and requested all present to register giving their library affiliation. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was waived as these had been printed in the Bulletin of the Association. The President's address on "The County Medical Society Library" was given by Dr. Taylor, and this was followed by the reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer, and the Publication Committee, which were read by Dr. Ruhräh. There were no reports from the Financial Committee or the Membership Committee, and the report of the Manager of the Exchange was read by Miss Noyes. On motion of Dr. Jayne, seconded by Mr. Robert, a vote of thanks was given Dr. Ruhräh and Miss Noyes for the work which they have done in behalf of the Association. The President appointed Dr. Jayne and Dr. Browning auditors of the Treasurer's accounts, their report to be made at the afternoon meeting. The paper on "The Collection of Medical Medals in the Army Medical Museum, with Notes on Numismatic Methods" prepared by Dr. Albert Allemann,

of Washington, was read by Dr. Taylor, as Dr. Allemann was unable to be present at the meeting. Owing to the absence of Dr. Jacobi, and the consequent shortening of the program, the open forum for the discussion of library problems was held at this time. There was a general discussion of the use of the medical library by laymen, and various members stated the methods in use in their own libraries. It was generally conceded that from books of such a technical nature the layman could gain but little information, and that their use should be restricted; either an introduction should be required or some supervision of the books used be exercised. The methods in use in distributing books in the Exchange were explained, as well as the kind of material that is most useful. Each library was asked to hold all duplicates of local interest indefinitely, as in this way material would be conserved for future libraries in the place where it would be logically asked for, and some sets of state transactions, reported on file by members, changed hands promptly. Members were urged to report all such transactions among themselves to the Exchange that it might report these as exchange among members. The Manager stated that rarely more than ten items remained unclaimed by some library on any list issued by the Exchange, and that at the end of the year such items were grouped in one list and sent to individual members, and in that way nearly every book was disposed of. This is the only practical benefit derived by an individual member, but Dr. Ruhräh urged each one present to get one such member this year, saying there were many physicians interested in medical libraries who would be glad to join the Association, and lend their support to the cause. Dr. Jayne told of the enormous increase in the use of their library since the opening of the new building. Dr. Taylor spoke of the fact that they had a new building for the County Society as entirely due to their library. Dr. Ruhräh said that he felt that libraries should make a great effort to procure all first publications on special subjects, and spoke of the original work of Heine on poliomyelitis wondering how many medical libraries possessed a copy.

Discussion during the forum by Mr. Place, Mr. Bay, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Winfield, Dr. Browning, Dr. Ruhräh, Mr. Harding, Mr. Robert, Mr. Fisher, Miss Trask, Miss Miller, Miss Ray and Miss Noyes. The meeting adjourned for inspection of the building and library of the New York Academy of Medicine.

The members were guests of the President at luncheon, which was delightfully served in the pergola of the Algonquin Hotel. There were thirty-five present and Mr. Fisher voiced their appreciation in a toast to Dr. Taylor, which was drunk standing.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was also held in the Academy of Medicine, and was called to order by the President, Dr. Taylor, at 2.30 P. M. Mr. Frank Place, Jr., of the New York Academy of Medicine, read a paper on "The Pamphlet as a Library Tool" which was discussed by Mr. Fisher, Miss Ray, Mr. Bay, Mrs. Bentley, Miss Noyes and the discussion closed by Mr. Place. The paper by Mrs. Grace W. Myers "Remarks on the Special Military Bibliography of the Treadwell Library" was read by Miss Noyes, as Mrs. Myers was unable to be present. Mr. Charles Perry Fisher read a paper on "The Photostat and the Library" showing copies of rare books which had been copied by the photostat, which may be placed in the library and loaned while the original may be preserved in safety. This was discussed by Mr. Bay, of the John Crerar Library, where a similar machine is in use. Dr. Garrison was to have reported for the special committee on standardizing classification, but his report was not received in time to be read, so Miss Noyes stated that the committee was having the various classifications of the larger libraries put in printed form to assist the work of standardization, and that Dr. Garrison's report would be printed in the Bulletin. The report of the auditors was then made stating that the Treasurer's books were found to be correct. The following new members were elected, one application having been received too late to be considered by the Executive Committee:

University of Maryland, Library of Med. Dept.,

Miss Mary Williams, Division Research Lab. New York State Dept. of Health.

The following officers were nominated from the floor, and the Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for each, except in the instance of the Secretary-Treasurer, where the President called for a rising vote.

President, Dr. William Browning, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vice-President, Dr. F. R. Packard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. John Ruhräh, 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.

Executive Committee:

Dr. F. H. Garrison, Washington, D. C.
Mr. C. Perry Fisher, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. J. M. Winfield, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Finance Committee:

Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. J. F. Ballard, Boston, Mass.
Mr. R. W. Greene, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. A. Jacobi, New York City.
Mr. Alfred L. Robert, New York City.

As the Publication Committee and the Manager of the Exchange are under control of the Executive Committee no nomination was made for these.

The Secretary read a letter from the Librarian of the New York Public Library saying they would be very glad to meet the members in room 213 of that Library at 4 P. M. The meeting adjourned until that time.

4 P. M. Mr. E. H. Anderson, Director of the New York Public Library, met the members in the Council Room at 4 o'clock, and he, with the assistance of guides, showed the different rooms in the library to them, and explained the various purposes for which they were used. Explanatory booklets were also distributed which would bring to mind at future times the many facts it would be impossible to remember.

Evening Session.

Mr. Paul B. Hoeber, of 67-69 East 59th Street, opened his store for the display of the rare old books in his collection. He has a large number of unusually fine old imprints which were examined with great interest, and the special points explained by members of Mr. Hoeber's staff. These were further explained by Mr. F. W. Goudy during his charming talk on old typography. Forms of type were discoursed upon also, and the various printers marks shown and explained. The members were Mr. Hoeber's guests for an informal collation which was thoroughly enjoyed by the forty members present.

Tuesday, June 5.

Everyone assembled at the Library of the College of Physicians, Columbia University, 437 West 59th Street, about 10 A. M., and Mr. Robert, the Librarian, and his assistant Miss Schramm, took the members through the main library as well as the departmental libraries where some of the rare books were explained by the professors in charge of the departments. Mr. Robert then conducted the party to the Columbia University Buildings, at Morningside Heights. The acting Librarian, Prof. William H. Carpenter, received the members in his office and gave them a short history of the founding of the Columbia University, after which guides explained the general, law and Avery libraries of the University. Mr. Robert still acting as guide, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine was visited, and a place for luncheon was found near the campus.

Afternoon Session.

An hour or so was spent in the scientific exhibit of the American Medical Association at the book stalls of the firms which handle medical books. This is always a place of great interest to the medcial librarian as it affords an unusual opportunity to see the publications of the various firms assembled under one roof where their merits may be compared. At 4 P. M., through the courtesy of the Director, Mr. James, the Rockefeller Institute was thrown open to our members, and some of the interesting instruments in use there were explained. Among these was a perfected Meltzer Anesthetizing Apparatus which had just been received, and the workings of the electrocardiac apparatus was shown as well as some of the laboratories. Through the courtesy of the officials a delightful tea was served in the rest room, which proved most refreshing after a very strenuous day.

Wednesday, June 6.

A visit was made to the Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, 1313 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, which is a model library for a Medical Society, housing not only the library but all the activities of the Medical Society. Those who made the trip to Brooklyn were delightfully entertained at a luncheon at the University Club by Dr. Browning assisted by some of the officers of the Kings County Medical Society. There were twenty-three at the luncheon, which showed how the interest kept up to the very last, but there were over forty in attendance at the various meetings, with representatives from a very widespread territory, as will be seen from the following list of those registered as present:

Dr. L. H. Taylor, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Mr. Frank Place, Jr., Miss Mary Williams, Mrs. Laura E. Smith, Miss Elizabeth E. Schramm, Miss Edith L. Miller, Mr. Alfred L. Robert, Miss Lillia M. D. Trask, Mr. John S. Brownne, Miss Adelaide Rudolph, Miss Julia T. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Goudy, Mr. Paul Hoeber, Mr. B. Login, Dr. Alfred Hellman, Dr. E. D. Rudderow, and Dr. T. W. Smith of New York City; Miss F. N. Whitman of Boston; Miss Ethel L. Goff of Detroit; Miss Jean Cameron of Montreal; Mrs. G. C. Bentley of Augusta; Miss Frances K. Ray of Albany; Miss M. C. Charlton of Toronto; Mr. J. C. Harding of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Perry Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frankenberger, Mr. R. W. Greene of Philadelphia; Dr. W. A. Jayne of Denver, Dr. C. O. Giese of Colorado Springs; Dr. Wm. Browning, Dr. J. M. Winfield, Mr. A. T. Huntington, Miss Huntington, Dr. L. S. Pilcher, Dr. A. M. Judd, Dr. Gordon of Brooklyn; Dr. J. J. Moren of Louisville; Miss Christina Oakley of Syracuse; Dr. Robert Pollock of San Diego; Dr. John Ruhräh, Miss M. W. Blogg, Miss Lillian T. Riebling, Miss Marcia C. Noyes of Baltimore; Mr. J. C. Bay, Dr. Mortimer Frank, Miss C. MacAuliff, Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Abt, Mr. Clyde Snook of Chicago; Mr. W. M. de Voynich of London; Dr. W. W. Brand and Dr. E. I. McKesson of Toledo, Ohio.

BULLETIN

OF THE

MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EDITED BY

JOHN RUHRÄH, M. D. MISS M. C. NOYES

Address all communications to the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.

VOL. VII. JULY, 1917. NO. 1.

THE NEW YORK MEETING.

The last meeting of the association was one of unusual interest and we feel that everyone that attended the meetings and visited the various New York libraries were more than repaid for the expense of their trip. Three very prominent features stand out. First: the set program, which was of very great interest and included a talk on the typography of the early medical publications by Mr. Goudy, of New York. This is in line with the plan to have one talk at each meeting on some subject allied to library work. Paper and paper making were discussed last year and bindings the year previous. But far more important than the information gleaned from the papers is the value of librarians meeting each other and comparing notes and methods informally. This, we believe, to be one of the most important features of the meeting and the visits to the various libraries and the entertainments gave an opportunity of bringing the different members intimately together. We trust that at each succeeding meeting the number in attendance will grow larger and larger.

The third feature of the meeting was the opportunity of seeing the various libraries and their methods of work. In New York we were particularly favored by seeing the Library of the Academy of Medicine, the New York Public Library, the Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the various libraries connected with Columbia University, and the Kings County Library in Brooklyn.

While the meeting was a great success from the standpoint of the librarians, we regret to state that we had fewer lay members than

usual. It is particularly important in the meetings to have an exchange of ideas, not only of the librarians themselves, but of the physicians and surgeons for whom they labor. We take this opportunity to suggest that at the future meetings special efforts should be made by the library members to have the men who are particularly interested in the libraries attend the meetings of the association.

It was also suggested at the meeting that the membership should be increased, especially along the line of individual membership. It is difficult to know just whom to ask. Heretofore we have had no trouble in getting for members medical men who were actually interested in their libraries. The number of physicians who take an interest in the direction of various institutions is comparatively small, but if the librarians would feel it their duty to send to the office of the association a list of those who would be likely to join, the necessary literature, invitations and so on would be sent directly to those mentioned in their lists.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

JUNE 1, 1916—DECEMBER 31, 1916.

RECEIPTS:		
Balance in Commonwealth Bank, June 1, 1916	$749.84	
Library dues	90.00	
Individual dues	10.00	
Subscription to Bulletin	6.00	
Total		$ 855.84
EXPENSES:		
Postage	$ 10.00	
Stationery, printing, etc	10.00	
Exchange expenses	45.00	
Basement work	35.25	
Salary	140.00	
Bulletin	134.25	
Printing Programs, etc	10.00	
Supplies	19.40	
Expenses Annual Meeting (Detroit 1916)	60.00	
Addressograph plates	3.50	
Total		$ 467.40
Balance Commonwealth Bank, January 1, 1917		$ 388.44

Balance afterward transferred to Seaboard Bank.

JANUARY 1, 1917—JUNE 1, 1917.

RECEIPTS:		
Balance Seaboard Bank, January 1, 1917	$388.44	
Library Dues	450.00	
Individual dues	170.10	
Total		$1,008.54
EXPENSES:		
Postage	$ 20.00	
Exchange expenses	30.00	
Work in basement	13.00	
Salary	100.00	
Bulletin	102.00	
Supplies	8.00	
Printing	3.00	
Leland Standford ck. not signed by Treasurer To make deposit correct.	10.00	
Expenses Annual Meeting (New York 1917)	30.00	
Total		$ 316 00
Balance Seaboard Bank, June 1, 1917		$ 692.54

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

We have 49 library members of which 1 has joined in the last year. We have 38 individual members of which 1 has joined in the last year, and 42 libraries have paid for 1917 and 32 individuals. There are 2 library members in arrears for 1916 and under suspension.

One library member has resigned.

Three individual members have resigned.

One new library member.

One new individual member.

Two library members suspended.

REPORT OF EDITORS OF THE BULLETIN.

COST OF PUBLICATION.

JULY 1, 1916—JULY 1, 1917.

V. 6, No. 1, July 1916, 24 pages	$ 76.75
V. 6, No. 2, October 1916, 20 pages	60 50
V. 6, No. 3, January 1917, 16 pages	48.00
V. 6, No. 4, April 1917, 18 pages	54.00
Postage	10.00
Envelopes	3.00
	$252.25

REPORT OF THE EXCHANGE OF THE MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

JUNE 1 1916—JUNE 1, 1917.

DONATIONS RECEIVED AT HEADQUARTERS.

Source	Vols.	Misc. Jour.
Boston Medical Library	178	1515
Dr. H. Friedenwald	69	
Library of Congress	281	29
Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland	139	520
New York Academy of Medicine	1	
Surgeon General's Office	1	
University of Penna. Dept. of Research Medicine	4	10
Total	673	2074

DISTRIBUTIONS:

SENT FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Books, Transactions and Journals	1390	
Unbound Journals, Reports and Reprints	2043	
Total		3433

The libraries receiving material from the monthly Exchange lists and also having had some of their "Wants" supplied, were as follows:

Boston Medical Library.
Cincinnati Hospital Medical Library.
Cleveland Medical Library Association.
Clifton Springs Medical Library.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
College of Physicians of Philadelphia.
Denver Medical Society Library.
El Paso Medical Society Library.
Georgetown University, Library of School of Medicine.
Hartford Medical Society Lilbrary.
Harvard Medical Society Library.
Hennepin County Medical Society Library.
Jefferson Medical College Library.
John Crerar Library.
Johns Hopkins Hospital Library.
Kansas City Medical Library Club.
Lane Medical Library.
Library of Congress.
Library, Medical College of Virginia.
Luzerne Co. Medical Society Library.
Mayo Clinic Library.
McGill Medical Library.
Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.
New York Academy of Medicine.
New York State Dept. of Health, Div. of Laboratories and Research.
New York State Library, Library of Medical Dept.
Pittsburg Academy of Medicine.
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.
Rush Medical College Library.

Schuylkill Co. Medical Library Association.
State University of Iowa Library.
Syracuse Univ. Library of College of Medicine.
Treadwell Library.
University of Illinois, Library of College of Medicine.
University of Louisville, Library of Medical Dept.
University of Maryland Medical Library.
University of Michigan, Library of Medical Department.
University of Minnesota, Library of Medical Department.
University of Pennsylvania, Library of Dept. of Research Medicine.
University of Texas, Library of Medical Department.
Vanderbilt Medical Library.
Washington University Medical School.
Wayne County Medical Society Library.

BY EXCHANGE AMONG LIBRARIES.

Books, Transactions and Journals	469	
Unbound Journals, Reprints and Reports	1423	
Total		1892

The donors of the gifts by exchange among members were:

Cincinnati Hospital Medical Library.
Cleveland Medical Library Association.
Clifton Springs Medical Library.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
John Crerar Library.
Kansas City Medical Library Club.
McGill Medical Library.
Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.
New York Academy of Medicine.
University of Louisville, Library of Medical Department.
Washington University Medical School.
Wayne County Medical Society Library.

WANT AND DUPLICATE LISTS.

21 Want and Duplicate lists have been received by the Exchange from the following libraries:

Cincinnati Hospital Medical Library	Duplicates	Wants.
Cleveland Medical Library Association	Duplicates.	
Clifton Springs Medical Library	Duplicates.	
College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.	Duplicates.	
Kansas City Medical Library Club	Duplicates.	
Denver Medical Society Library		Wants.
McGill Medical Library	Duplicates.	
Mayo Clinic Library		Wants.
Medical College of Virginia		Wants.
San Diego Medical Library Association		Wants.
University of Louisville, Library of Med. Dept	Duplicates.	
State University of Iowa Library	Duplicates.	
Washington University Medical School Library	Duplicates	Wants.
Wayne County Medical Society Library	Duplicates.	

WAR BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Members desiring copies of the entire War Bibliography compiled by Mrs. Grace W. Myers, may obtain same by writing to her at the Treadwell Library, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.